



# THE Gleichen Call



Eleventh Year, No. 26

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year

## First Gleichen Grain Shipped Monday

Tuesday the first carload of wheat of this year's growth was shipped from Gleichen by the Pioneer elevator, who purchased the grain from Desjardine Bros., which was of very good quality. It is estimated that the Gleichen district will hardly reach the million mark this year with grain shipments, owing to hail in some localities. There should be little trouble experienced in obtaining cars this season as grain cutting was early this year and threshing machines are more numerous. With good weather all grain may be safely under cover a few weeks hence.

## All About Majorville

Mr. Pearce, eye specialist from Calgary was a business visitor last week.

Miss Knight of Edmonton is the new teacher. She comes well recommended and is right on the job, so the kids say.

If the Provincial Government install only one telephone in the district every time there is an election how long will it be until we get rural telephone?

Miss Cooper who has been away for the most part of the summer is expected back in a few days. She spent part of her holidays at Sylvan Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hawkins of Calgary, have been visiting in the vicinity. Mr. Hawkins is very very much interested in his wheat fields here.

Mr. Vanderberg, representing the Mitchell car was a visitor in the district last week. The Mitchell car with its many new features is worthy the inspection of prospective buyers.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks of Bassano who held services here during the summer months, has closed his services for the present and is taking a months vacation at Banff. At the closing service Miss Walker of the post office staff sang a solo very acceptably.

Harvest help seems quite plentiful this season. The domestic problem seems to be more acute, cooks and house hold help are hard get. There seems to be something comparatively wrong about the beneficiaries of the Pataiotie Fund that they are not let loose for this purpose, thus helping to win the war.

Work has been resumed on the Cluny bridge with Mr. Simon in charge. The buttments will be built this fall. The work must necessarily be slow as it will almost require the assistance of the winter ice for getting in the foundations and erection of the centre piers.

We have been working hard this summer, Mr. Editor, consequently you have not heard from us very frequently. When one is engaged in the strenuous work of farming plowing, summer fallow and disc-

ing, etc., letter writing does not appeal very forcibly, we rather prefer nature's sweet restorer. If there is anything worth writing about you may hear from us occasionally.

People generally are taking to conscription and meatless days very good naturedly. Questioning one proprietor of a cook car how it was he could supply so many delicacies to his crew during war times he said, "I trade at the Busy Store, where I get value for a dollar." I said "what Busy Stores?" he said "Ramsay's, of course," I says, "probably its worth inquiring into" he said he thought it sure was.

Threshing seems to be the order of the day. Some ten or more threshing outfits are busy in the vicinity. Messrs Mills, S. O'Leary and Messrs Beggs with their gasoline outfits, Mr. Godkin, Mr. Deitz and Mr. Helevang with their steam outfits and Mr. Winch with his oil pull, Mr. C. Long and Clemmone Bros. with their new outfits. Wheat looks as if it might all go No. 1 with an average yield of about 35 or 40 bushels per acre. This amount on the 8000 acres in crop will add to the material prosperity of Majorville.

Cunningham Long with a crew of men is engaged building an elevator on his farm with a capacity of 15,000 bushels. Mr. Long has some 450 acres in crop this year which looks as if it might go anywhere from 35 to 50 bushels per acre. Mr. Long also intends to install an electric light plant this fall. He has also purchased a new threshing outfit. Besides being a successful wheat farmer, Mr. Long is coining money in the hog business. He has sold this season about \$4000 worth of hogs and has about 200 head left yet. He has modern up-to-date buildings and appliances for this purpose and is seriously thinking of starting a pork packing establishment. He is a large employer of labor and from small beginnings has already forged ahead to secure a competency for many days to come.

## News From Namaka

Miss Osborne has been appointed teacher of Namaka school.

J. C. Peterson has bought a new threshing outfit. He will thresh Robt. Peterson's crop and then will be ready for his neighbors.

A Carruthers has a threshing outfit already to thresh on Namaka Farm. At time of writing the grain is too wet to thresh.

The United Grain Growers elevator is now completed and E. F. McFadden is in charge ready for the grain as soon as threshing commences.

The Red Cross dance on Friday last was well attended considering the bad weather. The rain had made the trails very slippery and several cars had difficulty in getting in. The arrangements were in the hands of Mrs. Wooster (hon. sec.) and were well carried out. Miss Bolton presided at the piano. Mrs. Thornborrow and Mr. Alban Winspear violin, Mr. Saunders cornet. Dancing was indulged in until early morning and all seemed to have a good time.

## Carseland News

Mr. Widdess spent Thursday in Calgary on business.

The Farmers elevator is being completed this week.

Fred. Waugh is spending the week end in the city looking things over.

Farmers are busy hauling lumber for granaries during the inclement weather.

Threshing will be in full swing this week if the weather proves to be favorable.

Have you decided on your grocery order yet? Read W. L. Brown's ad. in this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim. Nelson and Miss L. Lyons motored to Calgary last week on a business trip.

The Carseland Ford Garage is now in full swing with two good repair men in charge. Everybody should patronize their home garage.

The dance announced to held in Carseland on September 7th was postponed to Sept. 14th—Friday next. Special music is being arranged for and all are invited.

George W. ... that a busy day last week in Calgary shopping. He says the print goods are away up in Carseland. Hit the ties George.

Walter Nelson, who has been in the States for the past nine months, has returned and reports they are busy enforcing the conscription law over there.

Norman Mutch enjoyed a nice duck hunt on Thursday last. He reports lots of ducks, though he failed to bring any home. He says he gave his to Herb Gardner.

New subscribers from Carseland are being added to The Call every week. If you want it every week just give W. L. Brown \$1.50 and your address and you will receive The Call every issue until December 31st, 1918.

The Union Bank has remodelled their Carseland office. At the present time we have only two bank days each week, Tuesdays and Fridays. The manager at Strathmore has promised to give us a daily service, commencing on October 1st. This will be appreciated by everybody.

Subscribe for the CALL at W. L. Brown's store.

## Pioneer Social for Boys at the Front

A box social will be held in the Pioneer School, Sept. 28th. Proceeds to be sent to the local boys at the front for Xmas cheer.

Every Wednesday Mutual films.

The CALL agrees to do all of your printing as cheap as you can get it any where in Canada, and show you a proof before printing it.

Just 3 1/2 cents a day will keep a Belgian child from starvation.

## Among Our Advertisers

### ARTICLE I.

Gleichen has long ago recognized the fact that she has a valuable asset within her borders in the hustling establishment of J. A. Ramsay. The Call man has had the pleasure of watching for an hour or two during a regular afternoon's business one day last week, the rush and excitement which sways through every corner of this establishment and we confess that we prefer the job of our office chair to waiting on customers behind the Busy Store counters. What struck us most forcibly was the good nature and happy aspect of the whole performance, a word here to a customer who were waiting their turn, and a smile there, kept everybody in good humor.

The class of goods handled is of the very best and this is the secret of the Busy Store success.

Ramsay expects fall 1917 business to break all previous records and his optimistic views of conditions in and around our district has a tendency to stiffen up the backbone of the most confirmed pessimist.

We asked concerning mail order business and the boss smiled. "Sure there is a mail order business done in Gleichen and always will be, but it is done on a class of goods which Gleichen merchants cannot handle. Our success in this line is from the fact that we keep in touch with our customers, giving them quotations on anything we sell and comparing prices with money order catalogue. We have no difficulty in satisfying our people and they are always ready to give the local man first chance. We have kept a lot of Gleichen's money in our district by this extra hustle" remarked Mr. Ramsay and the Call man said "amen".

We were shown over the fur department and noticed beaver coats priced at \$300 for coat, cap and gloves. "What are you going to do with these?" was asked and received the reply: "We are going to sell them". We noticed several racoon coats in stock at prices from \$135 to \$200 also rat lined coats for ladies and gents from \$65 up. This range of fur goods proved to the Call man that right here in Gleichen is a selection of high class goods equal to the showing in any city establishment and this applies equally well to any department of the store.

It is a recognized fact that the kind of retail merchants a town is blessed with has a big lot to do with making the town a success or failure. If the retailers are on the job and give the public the service and values they are entitled to they are going to draw and keep business going in such a way as to make the town a first class trading point. From what we know of the Busy Store we can say that here is an establishment which is boosting our town and the entire district as well as themselves and our district is favored in having this house doing business in town.

The Busy Store is using lots of printers ink and its bright and new ads are changed every week in the Call, letting the people know what is what.

Many harvesters coming from a distance have been badly treated as there are many more than are required hanging about town, although the wages paid are good, running from \$3.50 to \$5 per day.

## Cluny Red Cross Dance Friday, Sept. 14

The Cluny Red Cross Society announce a dance will be given in the School House on Friday evening Sept. 14th. Dancing to start at 9 o'clock sharp. The music is to be supplied by Mrs. Trainor's Orchestra, which insures a good time for all. Every person should attend to help on this worthy cause.

Subscribe for a THE CALL.

## Coming Events

Charges are 25c. per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Sept. 14—"The Deemster" in the Opera House.

Sept. 17—F. H. Kimmel auction sale.

Sept. 22—Capt. Brown's auction sale, Crossfield Stockyards.

Sept. 26—H. B. Petter's auction sale, Nightingale.

Oct. 8—A. G. Edwards auction sale.

The California Belles are coming soon.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Monday—Ad. charges required by noon at CALL office.

## Electric Shop

and supply store has been opened next to the post office. House or barn wiring in either town or country.

If there should be no one in the store push button at side of door and their will be some one to attend to your wants.

Estimates free. 28

E. Kelly, Prop.

## FOR SALE

## 14 MARES and 4 GELDINGS

Weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs. All well-broken and ready for work. Prices right. Apply to

W. McCAMON,  
WEST'S BARN,  
Gleichen, Alta.  
or Pacific Cold Storage Office.

The Pacific Cold Storage is paying Calgary market prices for hogs.

Notices under this heading 15 word or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 15 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 15 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

WANTED—Farm to rent, south of Gleichen with or without equipment, on cash or crop basis by reliable farmer. Apply W. S. Clyne or Call office.

## MATTHEWS & KIDNEY

The Cash Stores

GLEICHEN

CLUNY

All Winter Goods now on display at Values unequalled in Alberta. Result of early buying.

## Fruit

Just closed a deal for a car of fresh fruit. We had such an enormous success last year that we are again to give our customers their requirements of FRUIT at wholesale prices.

Our sale of fruit last year was the talk of the country for miles and miles. The quality this year will be equal to last.

Full particulars later.

Matthews & Kidney

QUALITY

SERVICE

## LUMBER

Now is the time to build your granaries. Our stock has been carefully selected. Dry material is what you need for granaries and that is what we have. Come and see it.

## Sixteen Foot Poles

We have just the thing you need for those corrals you will have to build this fall—look them over.

A complete line of building material always on hand

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited

V. BASHAW, Local Manager  
Phones 69 and 46







# ON ULTIMATE OUTCOME OF WAR DEPENDS FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

ALLIES OF FREEDOM MUST CONQUER OR SUBMIT

French Minister of War Warns Nation That The Determination  
To Win Must Last To Supreme Hour Of Victory, No Matter  
How Hard May Be Trials Still To Be Endured

M. Painleve, French minister of war, in a recent debate in the French chamber said, in part:

"Let us not tire of repeating, for it is the truth, and it is a truth which is our glory of yesterday and our certainty of tomorrow's victory—it is the entire future of Germany which the French and English armies have had to face during these last months.

"Well, look at the map; compare the line as it was at the beginning of March and as it is today. Not one foot of ground have we stepped backward, and along the whole front it is the enemy who has given way. It is now that, in our ports, there is disembarking, without loss of man or horse or gun, the first legion of the powerful American army, whose brave and vigorous soldiers Paris acclaimed but yesterday.

"Surely, cruel trials still await us; the ransom that shall deliver future humanity is bloody; but these trials we shall surmount with constancy and stoicism. What shall be the chances and changes of the battle of the morrow? Shall we beat down German force, where it now is, or will it fall back once more beneath our thrust? That is the future's secret, but there is one thing we may declare now and with certainty—on the firmness of our souls depends our destiny. And because we are certain of the future we have nothing to fear from the truth.

"Yes, faults, grave faults, were committed in the course of the last offensive. Yes, the results gained by the offensive—of which, however, we must be careful not to underestimate the importance—were paid too dear. Yes, losses and heavy losses were undergone—oh! not those colossal figures of killed and wounded and prisoners, which mischievous tales, started no one knows where, circulated through Paris and France—but yet losses too cruel, because they might have been avoided, and must be avoided henceforth.

"Often our epoch has been compared with that of the Revolution. Ours is the greater. The soldiers then marched out over the world, they knew the joy of new horizons and the triumphant welcome of liberated cities acclaiming the tricolor flag and the soldiers in wooden shoes who bore it, the intrepid ambassadors of liberty. Our soldiers have to live in the same bloody mire, day after day, fighting, resisting, dying. History will tell how they have reached the limit of human courage and the very monotony of their sacrifice adds to its grandeur.

"Conquer or submit," says President Wilson. Yes, conquer or submit—that is the alternative, there is no other.

"To submit to what? To some compromise, modest but tolerable? Not at all, but to the heaviest, host-hateful, most degrading servitude. Tomorrow, let our will seem to give way, let a crevice seem to show in the solid block of our military force, and you will see at once, instead of the winning smile of Scheidemann, the pan-German grimace. There would not be one future hour when the French peasant in his field and the French workman in his workshop would not be laboring, as an expression that is old has it, for the King of Prussia.

"Look around you, among our friends as well as among our enemies—no nation has shown more perfect order than that which has reigned in France, or greater liberty. This must last to the supreme hour of victory, no matter how hard may be the trials we still have to endure. And if one of those weak hearts of whom Kerensky speaks in the burning words of his proclamation should ask me: 'Whither are you dragging us, and when will you say that you have reached the aim?' I would answer in the masterly words of the president of the United States: 'We shall attain our end and cease to fight the day democracy is safe!'

## No More Cats in Holland

A Dutchman, importer of tulip bulbs, whose place of business is in New York, but whose family lives in Holland, received a letter from his mother recently which said: "With plenty of money it is impossible for me to get enough to eat, and poor kitty was yesterday commanded by the government for Germany. There are no cats any more in Holland. All of them have been sent to Germany for furs of which they are, as you know, in great need." The letter also states there are no dogs in Germany—"every domestic animal pet has to give up its life for the fatherland." The importer said it will be impossible to import tulip tubers this year, as Germany is using them for chemicals and fodder.

## Return of Prisoners

The new arrangements between the British and German government concerning the return of prisoners of war, or their removal in certain cases to a neutral country are unlikely to affect Canadian prisoners, the Canadian Associated Press understands, for some time at least.

There will be many prisoners from English corps, such as those taken at Mons, who will receive consideration first. Therefore, although many Canadians have been in captivity for almost two years, they cannot be dealt with for some time.

## What The U. S. Gains

Ultimate Gain to American Nation After Passing Through War Ordeal

As a result of this war we shall have a country far more efficient in every respect. We shall have immense plants that can be turned from warlike pursuits into establishments for peaceful occupations. We shall have a vast army of skilled workmen. We shall learn the need of less of discipline. We shall turn out young men better trained physically, boys far more capable of grasping responsibilities and less given to the softness of life. The breed of Americans will improve.

We are a wasteful nation—fearfully and wickedly wasteful. We shall study in the school of economy. We must supply our allies with food during the period of the war. That means that much land now unproductive will be made to yield crops. We shall learn the secret of intensive farming, so that with the restoration of peace food will be produced in larger quantities. We shall practice self-denial in many ways, and that will be good for us all.

For many years our share in the ocean-carrying trade has been slight. With our shipyards turning out standardized vessels we should acquire a considerable merchant fleet. We shall be ready to compete for foreign trade.

Going to pass through a period such as will try men's souls, but it ought to work out for the future peace and prosperity of the nation.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## Truth By Degrees

True Details of Jutland Battle Now Being Revealed

A harrowing description of the last hours of the German battle-cruiser Lutzow is given by one of the survivors in a pamphlet lately published at The Hague. The summary given in the correspondence of the Associated Press adds nothing of importance to what we have already learned about the battle of Jutland, but it helps to amplify the inadequate narrative hitherto provided in a series of official and semi-official statements in the German papers.

What was purported to be a complete list of the German losses was sent the day after the battle to the German embassy at Washington. It was grossly false. When the survivors of the Elbing were subsequently picked up and landed on neutral shores the German government was obliged to admit that the Elbing had been overlooked and must be added to the official list, but it was a full week before the loss of the Lutzow was admitted. The excuse was that for "military reasons" it was undesirable to speak of it sooner. For the same reasons, by the way, the sinking of the Rostock was also kept a secret for a long time.

When, at last, it was confessed that the Lutzow had failed to return into port the Germans endeavored to offset the painful impression by inventing some new British losses on the basis of statements made by British prisoners. It was alleged that the crew of the Lutzow, "including all severely wounded," was saved. According to the story now at hand, the wounded were scattered everywhere, and "eighteen men had the good fortune to be carried up, but all the rest who could not walk or crawl had to be left behind." Twenty-seven brave fellows in the Diesel dynamo chamber "screamed through the tube for help," but were left to their fate and sent to the bottom when the ship was sunk by the Germans for fear it should fall into British hands. So we get the truth by degrees.—New York Tribune.

## British in France

Wear Chain Visor

New Form of Helmet Will Reduce the Number of Blinded Men

One of the most recent improvements in the helmets for the soldiers at the front is the chain visor, of which hundreds of thousands are now in use in France. This is a piece of steel chain mail which falls over the eyes like a veil as far as the bridge of the nose, and is tied on behind. Its purpose is to guard the eyes from fragments of sand, rock or metal splinters striking from below, which are the cause of nine out of ten cases of blindness in the army. In the daytime the soldier can see perfectly well through the visor, and, if necessary, half of it can be put aside so as to uncover one eye. The visor does not seem to be very popular with the soldiers at present as the chain mail tends to cause abrasions of the nose. The men also think that it interferes with seeing in bayonet fighting, and they have a prejudice against it because it makes them look like guys. It is said that at the battle of Arras men wearing visors went into action with the helmet turned from the back, and it is probable that some lost their sight in consequence.

## A Ypres in England

How many people interested in the Ypres offensive know, by the bye, that there is (or was) a Ypres in England? On the Sussex coast, near Rye, there still stands the Norman structure Ypres Tower. Reference to this 12th century edifice is to be found in Mr. E. H. Moorhouse's book "The Sussex Coast" and it is interesting to know that the Sussex tongue long ago adopted the easy pronunciation of "Yipers," thought by most people to be an invention of our present-day fighting men. Ypres Castle, of which the existing tower was the keep, was formerly the residence of William de Ypres, Earl of Kent, and considered by Richard Lionheart to be one of the greatest safeguards for the security of the kingdom.—London Daily News.

## A Moral Bankrupt

Germany Has Utterly Lost Faith and Confidence of the World

After three years of war, we hear a great deal about German manpower being exhausted. There is renewed talk about German finances being at the point of collapse. That Germany's food supply is failing, everybody knows; that many of her industries are ruined, is not denied; that her shipping and commerce have suffered blows from which it will take a generation to recover, is admitted by German business men. It is not strange that they are reported to be urging peace as an imperative necessity if anything is to be saved out of the wreck. But Germany has to mourn today a greater loss than any of those mentioned. She has squandered her moral assets. At a time when she needs to call up all her reserves of good faith and confidence, she finds that they have been wasted. Nobody believes her. Nobody trusts her. Upon the German government the disgraceful evidence is being pressed from every quarter.

This is the indisputable truth which stands out in the reception throughout the world of the latest peace proposals by Germany. They meet with almost universal skepticism and suspicion. This would not be the case if Germany stood at present in the position which she occupied in the world's estimation at the beginning of 1914. If at that time she had adopted the resolution adopted by the German Reichstag, and a declaration by the German chancellor, emphatic, renewed, explained, we should all have said that here was something seriously to be reckoned with. It would have been the Germany which we thought we knew saying what it would be reasonable to believe true. But three years have sufficed to destroy that presumption. It is Germany herself that has taught the world to distrust her. A long course of lawlessness, heaped upon duplicity, of brutality intermingled with deceit, has made every utterance of the German government suspected. Hence, the amazing, painful, unanimity with which public men and the press in all belligerent and neutral countries have looked upon the repeated peace proposals of the German authorities as merely a snare for the unwary.

Who are they tricking now? What new betrayal are they preparing? For what fresh burst of ferocity is all this a mask? Such are the questions everywhere provoked by the German official advances in behalf of peace. Germany ostensibly holds out an olive-branch; but prudent statesmen insist upon examining it to see if it does not conceal a dagger.

Thus is the fate and terrible punishment of Germany already beginning. She is reaping what she has sown. Her rulers have brought the good name of their country into disrepute. They have lost the respect of all. Every governmental move by Germany is closely scrutinized to see if some treachery is not wrapped up in it. It is as if the word "German" had now become the international trademark for double-dealing. This is the havoc which the German government, in three years, has made of the proud old tradition of Deutsche Treue! Today Germans look around the horizon and see nowhere a nation that will accept the bare pledge of the German government. Everywhere they perceive dislike and distrust. This is the moral punishment of Germany for her crimes, and it is not to be wondered at that many of her citizens are crying out that the punishment is greater than they can bear.

In their long-studied plan to win the great war, the German military rulers depended mainly upon treachery, terrorism and trickery. Both have not only failed them, but have recoiled upon them with tremendous and disastrous effect. Against German brutality, the exhaustless heroism of the soul of man rose in a mighty flood. Like the man in Browning's "Instant Tyranny," Belgium "stood erect, caught at God's skirts, and prayed," so that today it is Germany that is afraid. And even more overwhelming for Germany than the reaction against her barbarous methods in war is the inevitable result, as we see it now, of her treaty-breaking, her underground plotting, her treacherous dealing with nations at peace with her. The time has come when the German government desires to have its acts and words credited, but finds that it has itself cut away the moral props under it. Its fair language today is read in the light of Bismarck-Hollweg's talk of peace in December, 1914, though he afterwards admitted that he was merely seeking to gain time to build submarines and make the war more ferocious than ever. The intercepted Zimmermann note is not forgotten. The German foreign office has made itself the synonym for untrustworthiness. The German government has discredited in advance its own documents. It has turned every man's hand against it. This, of course, cannot go on forever. The rest of the world has got to live with Germany; and, in the end, an iron-bound agreement will have to be made with her. But meanwhile, at the present juncture, Germany presents the melancholy spectacle of a great nation that has morally committed suicide.—From the New York Evening Post.

## Grounding Wire Fences

The practice of grounding wire fences is quite a common one. It provides a safeguard which should be used in all places where animals are likely to be killed by lightning traveling along a wire fence. At intervals of from six to ten rods attach a wire to the post in such a way as to make it cross and come in contact with every wire on the post. It should extend fifteen or more inches above the post and be sunk into the ground for a foot.

## Food Conservation

Opinions Expressed on This Vital Question Throughout Canada

"We look to the resources of Canada, and to the indomitable energy of Canadians for an answer that will shatter Germany's threat of starvation," says Baron Rhondard, food controller of Great Britain in a message to Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller of Canada.

The primary duty of a food controller, in Canada and the United States, said Hon. W. J. Hanna, in a recent interview, "is to see that the men at the front do not suffer from want of food, and that our Mother Country and our European Allies should not suffer from want of food."

"Have you power to check prices?" Hon. W. J. Hanna was asked.

"Certainly."

"Are you going to exercise it?"

"In the cases where we have the necessary data we will not hesitate to check prices," declared Mr. Hanna.

Sir William Hearst, premier of Ontario, fears that shortage of food supplies will hinder the Allies in winning the war.

"We must look calmly and fearlessly at the present situation. Unless there is greater thrift, economy and conservation of food, there will be a shortage of supplies to Great Britain and her Allies that will hinder her chances of winning the war," said Premier Hearst.

"The majority of the people eat too much, anyway," said Miss Eddie, professor of household science at the Manitoba agricultural college, when discussing the Canadian food controller's suggestion that hotels and restaurants institute two meatless days a week. "And limiting hotel menus to two or three courses is a fine idea."

The food controllers of Canada and the United States will work in mutual harmony and understanding, Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Canadian food controller, and Mr. Herbert Hoover have known each other for some years.

Britain in twelve months will have to import five months' supplies, according to the statement by Kennedy Jones, director general of food economy, Great Britain. His calculation included the cereals at present on hand, the rate of submarine losses, the new tonnage to be available and the result of the campaign to eliminate food waste. Canada and the United States are looked to for the five months' supplies necessary to be imported.

"It is in the homes of the province of Ontario that the great battles will be fought and won," declares Sir William Hearst, premier of Ontario, referring to the food controller's food conservation campaign.

Hearst's words apply to all Canada. "At first the call was for men, munitions, and money," says food controller Hanna. "Now the cry is for men, munitions and food."

Food controllers in this state and Canada were appointed in order that the men at the front might be fed, says Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian food controller. "In order that those behind at home should not go hungry, in order that Great Britain and her Allies should not have to retreat from the enemy for want of food."

The Allies, including Great Britain, France and Belgium need 460,000,000 bushels of imported wheat. North America will have to supply it.

Three Years of Blank Before Famous War Mystery Is Solved in London

A soldier in a London hospital, wounded in October, 1914, in the retreat from Mons, who had lost his memory completely and had never been identified, has "come back" after nearly three years and a famous war mystery has been solved.

The man's picture was printed recently and was seen by Joseph Butler, of London. He suspected that it was his brother and sent an old friend to visit the mystery man. The moment the visitor entered the room the patient recognized him and called cheerily, "Hello Jack. Come and sit here and talk with me." He was identified by the visitor as John Butler and later the brother, Joseph, confirmed this.

The only fact concerning himself that John Butler had been able to recall was that he had belonged to a Cornwall regiment. At the hospital he was known as John Mason. He is now on the road to complete recovery.

## Improved Conditions

Western Canada's Prosperity Shown in Bank Clearings

The cities and towns of Western Canada continue to show increased bank clearing returns. July figures show an increase of \$8,404,475, or almost five per cent. at Winnipeg, Manitoba, over the corresponding month of last year. At Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, there is an increase of 33.1 per cent. over July last year, and at Calgary, Alberta, a comparison of the two periods shows an increase of almost fifty per cent. Similar reports have come to hand from other places in Western Canada. These increases are not altogether due to the high prices of wheat; there has been, and still is, great activity in every branch of agriculture, stock raising, sheep raising, dairy farming and so on, which has increased the purchasing power of the farmer, resulting in improved business conditions all round.

## Rather Personal

Tingler—Jack, that's the second time I've heard you use the phrase "aching voice." I wish you would tell me how a voice can ache?

Jack—Well, not to speak of a hollow tooth, don't you sometimes have a headache?

# FUTURE OF THE FLYING MACHINE AFTER TERMINATION OF THE WAR

THE DAWN OF THE AIR AGE IS APPROACHING

It Is Believed That It Will Be Feasible To Operate Heavier-Than-Air Flying Machines Which Will Carry Fifty Passengers At An Average Speed Of One Hundred Miles Per Hour

## Restoration Of Territory Must Be First Move

Germans Fast Losing Confidence in Ability to Stand Another Winter

A London dispatch to the New York Sun reads:

"If Berlin, under the pressure of Austria and the disaffected elements in Germany, put forward a serious, direct peace proposal in the autumn, in order to avoid another winter of war, as is almost universally expected here, it is likely to get a cold reception in London and Paris, unless it promises definitely and positively the restoration of all conquered territory, including Alsace and Lorraine and ample indemnity for the damage done."

"It is beyond question that the Germans are fast losing confidence in the ability to withstand another winter of war. Reports to this effect are coming with increasing frequency from a variety of sources. Thus the Amsterdam Visscherij Courant, after citing other testimony, says:

"We saw a letter today from a big German manufacturer who has often visited the Kaiser, saying that peace can be expected speedily. Last week another German of considerable importance declared that Germany does not intend to begin a new winter campaign because the country is unable to carry it through to the end."

"In proportion, however, as German necessities, hopes and plans for peace increase Great Britain and France stiffen in the resistance to peace proposals which are not accompanied by an initial assurance of restoration of territories and reparation for losses."

## Everybody Violating Regulations

German Food Supply Gets Rapidly Scarcer

Reports from Germany show the steady disintegration of national confidence in the food supply. The Berlin trade unions visited Chancellor Michaelis, demanding more food, and received assurances which the Chancellor later had to admit could not be redeemed.

The workers then demanded that the representatives of the Miners' Union in the Prussian food controller's office memorialize the Chancellor, threatening immediate reduction in the coal output unless there was more food throughout the country.

Undersized potatoes are being dug extensively and sold at extravagant prices, injuring the crop prospects. Others than consumers must not buy more than two pounds of fruit or being disregarded utterly, the people buying all they possibly can and frequently destroying it when it is rumored the inspectors are liable to investigate.

The rich buy and hide off they can get, leaving the markets bare when the poor apply.

A Dusseldorf paper declares everybody is violating the regulations, even cities competing to obtain and store supplies; export districts prohibiting exportation and import districts offering extra prices. The municipality of Bremen offered potato growers of Hanover an enormous price for new potatoes. The Hanover food authorities promptly threatened to prohibit exports unless the Bremen offer be withdrawn.

Long ago the food controllers promised to increase the bread ration on August 15 and said there would be no reduction in meat rations until then. Now it is announced that the promise cannot be kept. The bread ration will remain stationary and the meat ration will be reduced sharply. Recently Saxony sharply reduced the meat ration, causing intense Socialist dissatisfaction.

## The Critical Proofreader

When authors get together they like to tell their experiences with proofreaders writes Elizabeth Jordan in the New York Journal. At such times I usually speak up for the proofreader. I know something of his side of the matter. I even know one author who wholly rewrites her stories on the margins of her galley proofs!

Kate Douglas Wiggin tells a good story illustrating how critical a Boston proofreader can be.

In one of her stories she had written this sentence:

"Rebecca sat by the window, chopping hash."

The proofreader put an interrogation mark after it. Then he added in pencil, this suggestion:

"As hash is the finished product, was she not, instead, chopping meat or potatoes?"

When the author rallied from the effect of the comment, she wrote her answer under the question:

"There is a psychological moment when the meat and potatoes blend into hash. It was this moment I had in mind!"—The Typographical Journal.

"An emergency always brings forward a man to meet it."

"I don't know about that. Many's the time I have seen my hat blow down the street while strong men stood by and simply laughed!"—Washington Star.

The remarkably rapid evolution of heavier-than-air flying machines, during the three years of the war, naturally suggests the question of applying the war potentiality of this modern invention to some practical use in the next interval of peace. This attractive subject of conjecture is the theme of an interesting article by two British writers in the July number of The Contemporary Review. In their opinion it will be feasible to build, immediately after the war, passenger aircraft, each of which will carry twenty-five or fifty people at an average speed of nearly a hundred miles an hour; these to be followed later by larger craft, fitted with motors developing thousands of horse-power, which should attain a speed of from two hundred to three hundred miles. The potentiality of the airplane is unquestionable; its evolution for peace purposes and service as a matter of co-operation among inventors, organizers, and capitalists.

Some of the possibilities of achievement in travelling are more than interesting. Instead of a business man consuming seven hours in travelling by sea and rail between London and Paris, he will be able to make it comfortably in two. The time needed for crossing the Atlantic and returning between Britain and America will be reduced to forty-eight hours. A Russian business man may embark on an airplane at Petrograd in the morning and find himself in London the same evening, avoiding all frontier delays, the use of passports, and other irritating and delaying obstacles. These and other illustrations are no longer the figments of the visionary; they are quite within the feasibility of practical life. The collaborating aviators—Claude Grahame White and Harry Harper—are practical men, and their speculative foresightings are well within the bounds of moderation.

The question of comparative risk, as among modes of travelling by land, sea, and air, respectively, is dealt with, and so is the need of a common speech, like Esperanto, as a means of cosmopolitan communication. The danger from accidents, such as collisions or explosions, is even now hardly greater in the air than it is on the sea or land, and in the long run it may be very much less. As in the case of an ocean liner, which is driven by many engines and boilers, some of which may be out of use without any worse effect than lessening the speed of the vessel, so the airplane of the future will be fitted with multi-engines driving a number of independent propellers.—Toronto Globe.

## Rifle's Day Not Over

Is Still a Valuable and Dangerous Weapon

The overwhelming position in the war picture occupied by the big guns, the machine guns and Lewis guns, the importance of trench mortars, hand grenades, bombs, rifle grenades and other accessories of trench warfare, make some men think that the day of the rifle as an important adjunct to success in battle is well-nigh past.

Such is not the case. Those of us who can remember the brave adventures of the Prussian Guard at Ypres, when they marched in battalion formation right up the Menin road, straight at our trenches—on one occasion, if not more, marching to almost sure death at the goose step—know the value of accurate, rapid rifle fire. So do these Prussian guardsmen, if any of them are still alive. Not many of them were left when the broken waves of gray were swept back, like leaves by an autumn wind.

The rifles did most of it. Machine guns we had, to be sure, but woefully few of them. Those that we had were overworked to a point that made us wonder, not when they jammed, but when they worked long without jamming. The rifle in the hands of a man who can shoot straight and who has great rapidity—a wicked weapon still; and the value of cold steel, though it is not a subject on which men have seen it used love to dwell, has not, so far as I can see, changed greatly, if at all, in the three years of grim war in Europe.

University Students in German Army

Of a total of 42,000 German University students called to the colors up to the conclusion of last fall and winter, 6,000 have been reported as killed, according to advices received at Copenhagen from Berlin.

Berlin University was represented in Germany's fighting ranks by 5,285 men, of whom 500 are dead. Bonn University supplied 3,647, of whom 364 are killed. The figures for some other universities follow: Heidelberg 1,649 called up, 250 killed; Munich 5,255 called up, ten per cent. killed; Leipzig 3,700 called up, 644 killed.

Take Nothing for Granted

We are at war with the most merciless and inhuman nation in the world. Hundreds of thousands of its people in this country want to see America humiliated and beaten by her knees, and they are doing, and will do, everything in their power to bring this about. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness in this direction may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother.—Providence Journal.



# UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Savings Account for Your Wife

and a regular allowance generous enough to

allow her a margin for saving, would encourage thrift, and give her a feeling of partnership and a keener interest in the financial progress of the family.

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

**BROWN'S TRANSFER**

See the Call for job printing

## Opening of Agricultural School at Claresholm

The Provincial Agricultural School, Claresholm will re-open Tuesday, October 30th, 1917.

Courses are offered in practical agriculture and household science.

No entrance examination is required.

The course is absolutely free.

The minimum age of admission for boys is fifteen and for girls sixteen.

Prospective students should apply at once.

For calendar and further particulars, communicate with

Honorable Duncan Marshall

Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, or

W. J. Stephen, B. A., B.S.A.

Principle School of Agriculture, Claresholm.



Until You Hear of Something Safer and Better

You should place your savings where they will earn good interest. If your savings are deposited in the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, you will obtain 5 % for every day they are on deposit and you will not have to give notice of withdrawal. Here you have ABSOLUTE SECURITY combined with a high interest return.

For further particulars, write or apply to—

W. V. NEWSON,

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL, TREASURER

28

EDMONTON, ALTA.

## THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00 Exchange Must be added to Cheque

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917

### Sheep Breeding Very Profitable

In the opinion of many people Western Canada will in time become the largest wool producing country in the world, and there is no reason why it should not be. It has everything favorable to the successful raising of sheep, both for wool and for mutton. An abundance of feed of all kinds is available at all times; climatic and other conditions are ideal. In no country in the world do sheep thrive better than here and in no country can they be raised more economically.

Western Canada Week by Week gives an excellent example of the profits in sheep. It says some of the most instructive exhibits at the fairs held at Regina and Saskatoon were several pens of sheep, in which the sire and dam and their off-spring were shown. An interesting example of these exhibits bore the following sign above the pen: "Western Ewe No. 10—Fleece 7 lbs., and her four lambs". The latter consisted of two wether, 1916 lambs, and the present year's lambs, which were four months old, weighing 75 pounds, sired by a Southdown ram. The yearling wethers were sired by a Shropshire ram, and weighed 160 pounds each; each fleece of these weighed ten pounds. This and other exhibits of a similar nature serve to show how highly profitable, even to the small farmer, sheep breeding may be. By calculating the production of the ewe for the two years at the present market prices here, it will be seen that the returns would be more than \$70. Two lambs each year from one ewe is perhaps above the average but even with an increase of one hundred per cent, that is one lamb per year, the average ewe would yield in two years on this basis a return of \$35, or \$17.50 a year.

### 140 Cars of Alberta Cattle for Chicago

In no part of the world are the conditions more favorable for the production of prime beef than in Alberta. Summer feed can be cheaply raised in great abundance and with decided advantage to the farm, as well as to the farmer. In many districts pasture can be had for nothing, or at a nominal cost. Winter fodder is easily procurable in great variety and at the lowest possible cost; the coarser grains are always available in abundance and generally at prices which render their use for feeding purposes highly remunerative. The winters are dry and bright and close stabling is neither necessary nor desirable, as cattle sheltered from wind and regularly fed and watered do well and fatten profitably in the open air, thus reducing to a minimum the labor of looking after them.

One of the largest single cattle deals in Canada has just been closed in Edmonton by a firm of commission agents acting on behalf of a large Chicago packing plant. It consists of 2,500 head of choice Alberta beef steers, weighing not less than 1,350 each. The sum involved in the transaction, it is understood, runs between \$300,000 and \$325,000. One hundred and forty cars will be required to transport the cattle to Chicago and the whole will be forwarded in train-load lots, beginning October 1st.

The mild-eyed cows are again playing havoc with Gleichen gardens and some excellent and valuable vegetable plots have been eaten off and trampled over until one could scarce find fault if the owners had used some buck shot. The poundkeeper's occupation is not a pleasant one as the owners kick if he puts the cattle in pound and every one else does the same if he does not. Still he acts quickly when a complaint is made, but frequently Mrs. Cow makes her raids in the night and escapes detection. There is more reason just now than ever for protecting the gardens when food of all kinds is needed for the war and prices higher than ever anticipated.

## Campbell Floral Co.

Having appointed Geo. W. Evans our agent in Gleichen all orders left with him for

Wreaths Sprays Pillows Stars Gates Air Crosses Crowns etc.

Will go forward by the first train

## BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50

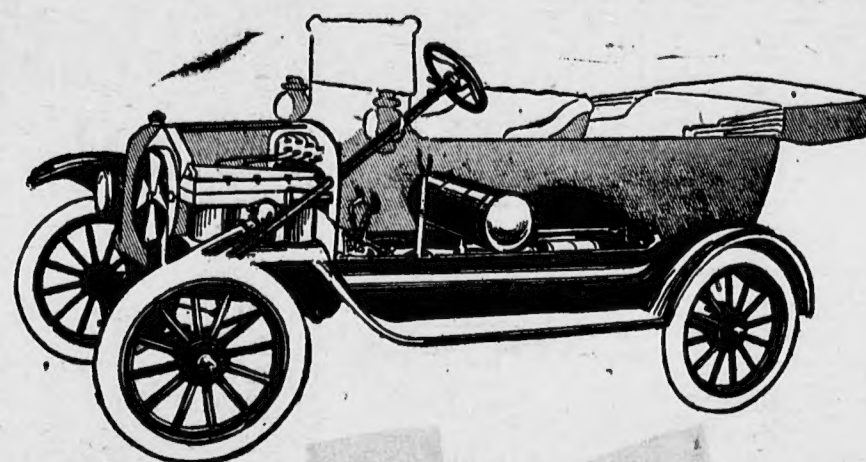
per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements

(6% interest); no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied

and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

**ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,**  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E.  
CALGARY, ALBERTA



Quality in the Right Place

Over 700

**Ford**

THE UNIVERSAL CAR  
Service Stations  
in Canada

Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car excels in quality. The real quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axles, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chassis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

**Universal Motors, Gleichen**

W. R. McKIE, Manager,

GLEICHEN,

ALBERTA

## HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN  
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs left ribs right ribs

499 left ribs 199 left ribs

Horses branded:

D right ribs

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE  
No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—

Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,

—IN—  
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay  
C.C.

G. E. Bell  
E. of Bands

## Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN

General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

—CALL AND SEE US—

GLEICHEN,

ALBERTA

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.

**F. A. McHUGH & SONS**

OWNERS OF HORSES BRANDED H2 left

thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and

left shoulder. Cattle branded H2

left ribs or left hip or both left ribs

and left hip. 101 left hip — left



## THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

## De Laval Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. MCKAY, Prop.

Now is the Time to

## PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See

W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

Estimates Furnished

See my Imported

Samples of Wall Paper

before buying elsewhere

Pay up your subscription now

A. R. TUDHOPE,  
Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements  
Bain Wagons  
The John Deer, full line  
Good Shapley & Muir Co.  
asked for by Morris  
Cushman Motor Works  
Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smut Machines  
Nelson Grain Picklers

I am the only authorized agent in town for  
The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine  
Magnet Cream Separator

If you want the best light farm Tractor see  
our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of  
Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms  
reasonable.

SYMPATHY IS GRATEFUL  
when you are sorrowing. But it  
doesn't pay bills. An insurance  
policy is full of the right sort of  
sympathy when your property is  
distressed. And no one should  
neglect to secure protection against  
such a contingency. We can  
place risks with the strongest fire  
companies at lowest rates. Give  
us the maximum of insurance at  
minimum of cost. Will be pleased  
to talk the matter over with you.



Henderson &amp; Mallory

REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

## KEEPING SEAS SAFE

Night Life of British Tars, Longing  
For Battle

An English writer gives the following description of scenes and feelings aboard a man-of-war during the long night watches of war time: "Light built—midnight—and the coaling of the ship. Men who have watched a few hours sleep wrapped in blankets on the hard deck relieve their comrades at the guns, and the relieved ones forget four hours that were times as destroyers even exist."

About two the cook and his mates appear like sturdy gentils from the remotest of the galaxy with sandwiches, bottles of grateful and comforting food and a galley with everything whereby to fortify the inner men on land. They come in with a will, and the frugal meal, and those who smoke look keenly for a fella of a pipe, when they may smoke, or draw, when destroyers need their own food. And through the whole of the darkness one can hear the broken hum of voices as men discuss the chances of leave, or of getting a mail within a reasonable time, or the last assignment of magazines sent them from home.

And in their heart of hearts each of the men almost prays for a night attack, a glimpse of a dark, mad day, for out there in the blackness, the splinter of a searchlight, and then some of others, with a fella of a hat, black destroyers is shown vividly by the ball of gunfire, the madness of pouring shells through the guns as they can be loaded, the terror and thrills of seeing first one opponent and then another stop in her tracks, waiting for the end, with perhaps a deep-sea account of a torpedo, or two of the explosion down the line, the listening of the reason; the totting up of the losses.

Almost every man tries to persuade himself that he would welcome some night of the description as a relief to the hundreds of nights he has spent doing exactly the same thing—watching and waiting for the enemy that never comes. Four o'clock, and change of man once more. More yards, more gunboats—a few miles out about the "fella war"—and then, at long last, dawn.

And the same boatwain's mate who urged the men to station for night defence draws out his whistle once more, and rubs along the deck, stirring with all the might of his sea-forged lungs.

"Urging night defence! Open all scuttles and deadlights! Handle proper ship for day action!" The snaky voicepipes are hurried and called away; the smaller ammunition is returned to the magazines and shell rooms; and the great turrets are cast loose, ready for an immediate attack which may come at any time during the day. Housewives meet their appearance, brooms and scrubbers make the deck shiny and sweet once more, and the long North Sea night is over.

And, at a very striking sign—a white, cotton-wool sea-surfing space of time, when men's thoughts turn to home and those they love; when the people of our line sleep in their beds of night, just because the dire things of the Empire are out there, doing its duty silently and well, and guarding their lives, and those of the people of our Empire may be peace and quietness in their homes, without fear of the ruthless invader."

## TOWNSEND A PROPHET

Hero of Sieges Was Also a Student  
of Napoleon

Some interesting remarks concerning the early days of General Townsend, who put up one of the remarkable fight against the Turks at Kut, are given by one who knew him. It was after his heroic defence of Tirah in 1911 that General Townsend, then only a lieutenant, became first with honour to the study of strategy and military organization. There was no greater student of Napoleon. Every work on the military theories and practice of the great general he procured and studied. He made it a rule to put in seven hours a day at the study, and, moreover, visited every battlefield on which Napoleon had fought, reconstructing for himself the disposition of the forces of the battles which decided the fate of nations in the early part of the nineteenth century. Frequently the small hours found him poring over his maps and books which enabled him to follow the strategy of Napoleon. And there is no greater authority on the subject than General Townsend.

Long before 1914 General Townsend held the opinion that when Germany declared war Great Britain should not be able to rely solely on her navy, but must have a great army ready for the field. He favored compulsory service, feeling that this country would need an army of millions instead of thousands. He held that Germany would attack Belgium through Belgium and eventually attack England, and he many times surveyed what he considered would be the coming battlefield and formed his theories and plans of campaign.

## Navarre Winged Them

Lieutenant Navarre of France thus described bringing down an enemy and seventeenth aeroplanes of the foe. "The first one was flying over Vauquille at 5,000 yards. I was 200 yards above. I played various tricks round and over the enemy, who came in his machine gun upon me without effect, but I was then coming down, and getting within range of my anti-aircraft gun. The only thing was to glide down upon the enemy. My first machine gun he scrapped his motor, my second killed the observer, my third glided down once more and killed the pilot. The enemy's machine then dropped dead in front of our trenches. This was my sixteenth. My seventh was an Albatross. When I met him I was below him. He threw bombs which I luckily escaped. I climbed up and attacked, and he even replied, why I do not know. He came to me, and I shot him. He went, and fell straight down into the water."

## GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking  
and EmbalmingArtificial wreaths always on hand.  
Weather extremes will not affect  
these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta.

## PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Estimates given free

L. Michael, box 163

Location: opposite Town Hall

## T. H. Beach

Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any  
place in the Province

For terms-enquire at Gleichen Harness

Store. Office phone 3, residence phone

## WE ARE LARGER

THAN ALL LOCAL SHOPS  
Garbott Business College, CALGARY  
Success Business College, REGINA

Who  
Builds your  
Clothes?

This is not an impertinent  
question. You realize the  
helpful spirit in which it is  
asked.

LAILEY-TRIMBLE  
MASTER BUILT  
CLOTHES

will assure you of always  
being well-dressed, because  
they are—  
MASTER-BUILT to fit;  
MASTER-BUILT to wear;  
MASTER-BUILT to hold their  
lines;  
MASTER-BUILT to satisfy you  
from every standpoint.

Call and see the new models and  
the handsome fabrics now ready  
for your inspection.

R. W. White  
Merchant-Tailor  
GLEICHEN, ALTA

## DR. A. HOEY

Veterinary-Surgeon and  
DentistDay and night calls promptly  
attended

Office Roy Allan's Barn

Phone 40

## UNRESERVED AUCTION

Instructed by Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kimmel I will offer for sale at  
Public Auction without Reserve of their Live Stock Farm Implements  
Household Goods, Etc., 9 miles Northwest of Gleichen, 6 miles East and  
one South of Nazamka, 28 miles Southwest of Standard, East 1-2 9-25-25

## Monday, September 17

## HORSES:

Mare, brown, 10 years,	1100 lbs.
" bay " " "	1300
" bay " " "	1200
" grey " " "	1200
" " " "	1100
" bay 11 " "	1100
Horse, sorrel,	
" bay 12 " "	1100
" sorrel 3 " "	1000
Grade Stallion, 2 " "	1400
2 Two-year-olds, mare and horse	
2 Yearlings, mare and horse	
Saddle mare, 5 years, 1000 lbs	
Pony	
6 Set Work Harness.	Saddle

## Household Effects:

Matchless 6-hole Range.  
Empire cream separator  
Kitchen cabinet. Chiffonier  
Singer Sewing Machine.

## CATTLE:

3 Milch cows, one fresh and one in  
two weeks. One calf.  
9 young cows, with calves at side.  
6 Yearling heifers. 2 Dry cows

## IMPLEMENTS:

2 Binders, Deering and McCormick  
McCormick mower  
2 Drills, shoe and disc press.  
Jewel gang breaker  
Three-cutter disc plow.  
Three-section harrow and cart  
2 14-Discs. 2 grain wagons  
Clover Leaf manure spreader  
4-horse grinding outfit  
2 Dozen chicken  
Hay Rack. Truck. Spring Wagon

TERMS: One year's time given purchasers  
of \$20 on approved Bankable Notes.

Free Luncheon Served at noon

Sale Sharp at 12 A. M.

JAMES CNMERON, Clerk,

R. A. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer







## Tasty and



## Satisfying

The convenient soda biscuit becomes a real treat when it's

## Som-Mor Biscuit

It's quite out of the ordinary in crispness and flavor; as well as in price. In Packages only. Plain or Salted.

Another inexpensive and delicious treat—our

## Vanilla Wafers



Packages only.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited  
EDMONTON - ALTA.

## "Hindenburg Peace" Tract

It Tells Germans the Allies Will Demand \$4,000,000,000 a Year.

A copy of one of the circulars being distributed all over Germany by the advocates of a "Hindenburg peace"—that is, more territory and indemnities for the Kaiser—has been obtained through neutral sources by The London Daily Mail.

Headed "Appeal to German Men and Women," it starts with an "addition" to remember what Germany's enemies have in store for a defeated Fatherland. Besides great tracts of German territory the foe wants a war indemnity of \$4,000,000,000 a year, in order to make us tributary to him for a century. In addition, he wants German mines and German factories to supply him with their products free of charge and to ensure the German working classes for his own enrichment. Think of it!

Before the war the German imperial debt amounted to only \$1875 per head. If Germany accepts a peace without annexations and indemnities the debt will amount to \$625 per head, while the tax burden of every citizen will be quintupled!

After setting forth that it is the duty of every true German, whether Socialist or Junker, to insist upon a strong German peace, for the sake of a healthy future internal development, plenty of work, good wages, and universal national warfare," the appeal concludes:

"Our victory is nearer than ever. The war clock stands at 5 minutes of 12. England's fateful hour will soon strike. Already the Englishman, our readiest and basest enemy, is beginning to feel the pangs of hunger. Only a little while longer and the Englishman, when he realizes that he is himself about to suffer the death by starvation, which he had planned for us, will cry for an 'understanding'."

"Then, German soul, be mercilessly hard! Let there be no peace at any price—a peace which, with the bad crops all over the world, will bring us a single extra grain of sustenance and could only result in life-long remorse. Let each one think only of the future, of his own existence, which comes before any international brotherhood! Let the voice of every man and woman ring out as loudly as possible in demanding a peace which will compel an enemy who has rejected with scorn all our repeated efforts of peace to reimburse us richly for all our sacrifices! German men and women! You are warned! Act accordingly!"

"Do you believe that honesty pays?"

"Most assuredly! though I will admit that it is very modest in its idea of compensation."

## Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

## EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

## "Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

W. N. U. 1172

## Confidence Of The Allies

Nothing in Outlook to Warrant Belief War Can Be Won by Huns

To believe that Germany can win this war would be to believe that all our faith is empty; that all we have loved and believed and trusted in the years of our lifetime and all that has been believed and trusted by our fathers and grandfathers is now going into the melting pot; that barbarism is at last to prevail over civilization, and brute force to replace humanity and justice. To believe that Germany can win this war is to cease believing in all that life holds for any of us.

And there is nothing in the present outlook or the past history of this war to warrant such a belief. In August and September, 1914, the German army, prepared for forty years, superior in numbers, in all that mechanical devices can do for an army, was defeated along the Marne, and that defeat made inevitable the ultimate defeat of Germany. The drive to Paris failed; the drive to Calais failed; the drive to Verdun failed. Along the Chemin-des-Dames still another drive is failing, and before many weeks have passed, we shall see another British victory greater than the Somme, or Arras, or Ypres.

General Foch, who won the battle of the Marne, wrote years before that a battle is only lost when people believe it to be lost. On the battlefield he sent to Joffre a message we may well remember now: "My left is shaken, my centre is retreating, my right is routed; I shall attack. He did attack and won the Marne. We shall not lose this war with the Germans unless we will to lose it, unless we consent to lose it, unless we permit ourselves to be conquered in spirit while we still have weapons in our hands and strength in our bodies. It is time for the people of the United States to seek to acquire something of the determination of the French soldiers who said at Verdun: 'They shall not pass.'—From the New York Tribune.

**Women and Asthma.** Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found, helpless in the grip of this relentless disease unless they have availed themselves of the proper remedy. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought new hope and life to many such. Testimonials, sent entirely without solicitation, show the enormous benefit it has wrought among women everywhere.

## Your Eleven Acres

One Person Must Live Off the Production of Eleven Acres

The earth has a trifle less than 17,000,000 square miles of total surface. A little over a fourth of this surface is land, 55,000,000 square miles of it. And of this 28,000,000 square miles, or a scant fraction over one-half, is soil that can be used for food production. The rest is desert, mountain range, and polar regions. A little of this might possibly be reclaimed, but not very much.

So here we have two vital facts in the practical geography of today: There are 1,600,000,000 people on the earth to feed, and 28,000,000 square miles of tillable land with which to do it. Or, reduced to figures in which we are more accustomed to think, this means that each person must live off the production of every eleven acres, on an average, of the world over. Don't say, "It can't be done," for it must be done or somebody will starve. In Belgium today, as for the last two years, helpless mothers watch their babies slowly starve to death before their eyes. Poland is in almost as pitiable a plight, judging from the fragmentary reports that have filtered through, and all Europe is suffering to some extent, the poor especially.—Farm and Fireside.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

## How Prohibition

Affects Russia

Results so Satisfactory That There Is Small Chance of Return to Old Order

Recently the Russian ministry of finance published a volume in which it discussed the effect of the prohibition of vodka upon the Russian people. The review covers the period from July, 1914, to April, 1915; but while it covers less than a year it is well worth noting its conclusions. It declares that while drunkenness has decreased, church-going has increased; and while vodka shops have disappeared, their place has been taken by tea-houses and eating-houses. Village life has been changed for the better, and prosperity is much in evidence. It is asserted that suicides have decreased considerably while thieving, murder, street fights and such like have decreased in some localities on the average about 46.4 per cent. The health of the people has improved, and beggars have almost disappeared. On account of the village houses being built of wood and straw, fire has been a terrible scourge; but prohibition has lessened the fire rate from 20 to 40 per cent. The deposits in governmental savings banks have increased in an extraordinary degree, and in the province of Perm alone the population has added about \$8,000,000 to its wealth in this way. The abolition of vodka has greatly increased the efficiency of labor in some cases, in the Moscow industrial district the increase being as high as 25 per cent. The people generally seem glad that the curse has been banished, and there seems small probability that the republic will return to the evil which the empire put under the ban.—Christian Guardian.



## Provincial Farm

## Loan Legislation

Provincial Governments Plan to Assist the Farmer

A marked feature of the legislation of the provinces this year has been the various Farm Loan Acts that have been passed by the legislatures of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Although the direction of all the measures is the same, in each case there has been adopted a different method, so far at least as the details are concerned, of attaining the desired goal. While the provinces referred to have particularized this year in this manner, Quebec for some time has had a system in the Caisse Populaire or People's Credit Bank, and British Columbia has the Agricultural Act, 1915, tending towards the fulfilment of the same object.

The Ontario Farm Loans Act is to be operated through the municipal corporations of the province, who can borrow from the provincial treasurer such sums as are required. Not more than half the amount loaned can be used for other purposes than permanent improvements and the loan must not exceed 60 per cent. of the assessed value of the land, while the rate of interest is definitely settled at 5 per cent.

The Manitoba Farm Loans Act creates a farm loans association with a capital of a million dollars divided into 200,000 shares of \$5 each, of which the province takes half, and advances further a sum equal to the remainder of the paid-up capital. The rate of interest is to meet the rate of interest on the securities, plus one per cent. to cover expenses. No loan is to exceed 50 per cent. of the value of the property involved and not to be for more than \$10,000.

The Saskatchewan Act provides for the appointment of a board of administration to consist of a salaried commissioner and two members to be paid per diem expenses. As in Manitoba, the loan is not to exceed 50 per cent. of the valuation of the property offered as security, but the board is to settle the rate of interest. The provincial treasurer, for the purposes of the Act, is authorized to raise a loan of \$5,000,000.

The Alberta Act provides for a board of three or five members, one of whom is to be a commissioner. Mortgages must be for a term of 30 years, the principal to be repaid by annual instalments at a rate of interest sufficient to meet all costs. Loans must not exceed 40 per cent. of the value of the land and not to be for more than \$5,000 to any individual borrower. The outstanding securities must not exceed \$10,000,000.

The foregoing outlines in terse form both the principles and points of divergence of the different measures; but the Farm Loan Acts do not embody the only methods by which all the four provinces responsible for them propose that farmers shall be able to raise needed money. Manitoba has adopted a Rural Credits Act through which Rural Credit societies can borrow money from the banks at 6 per cent. and let it out on crops, live stock and machinery at 7 per cent. and also an Act authorizing municipalities to raise funds for seed-grain purposes at 6 per cent. Saskatchewan has amended the Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act of the province so that credit can be extended to returned soldiers up to 90 per cent. of the value of the animals at stake. Alberta has passed a Live Stock Encouragement Act through the instrumentality of which loans on live stock can be secured not exceeding \$500 and bearing 6 per cent. interest. The most westerly of the Prairie Provinces has also adopted an Act for loans on seed-grain account.—The Agricultural Gazette.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from men who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves, and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

## Practicing Economy

Donald McAllister, a Scottish farmer, was going to town for a day or two, and his daughter Maggie had a wary time listening to the hundred and one instructions he gave her as to care and economy.

"Mind the coal," "Don't waste any food," "Don't sit up burning light," etc.

Finally, he set off, but in a moment he was back with a parting admonition:

"An' Maggie, there's young Angus. See that he doesn't wear his spectacles when he's no readin' or writin'! It's needless wear an' tear!"—Tit-Bits.

Recruiting Officer—How about joining the colors? Have you any one dependent on you?

Motorist—Have I? There are two garage owners, six mechanics, four tire dealers, and every gasoline agent within a radius of 125 miles.—Judge.

**Sore Eyes** Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smearing, just Eye Comfort.

Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Ask Druggist or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

## A Family Reunion

The Real Englishman Now Meets the Real American

As an American minister, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Newton, now pastor of the City Temple, London, very truly says in a recent article in the Pall Mall Gazette: "America enters the arena with no undue optimism, with no illusions; but, as regards the ultimate outcome, without a shadow of doubt. No man can foretell what effect this alliance between the United States and England may have upon our future relations. The entry of America is like a family reunion of those who have been living apart for a while. You will presently meet a new kind of American. You are already familiar with the 'globe-trotter,' the 'get-rich-quick' and the speculator. Now, the real American is going to meet the real Englishman! They will meet as comrades in the trench and on the fighting line. This means unpredictable things—things impossible by any formal political alliance."

## FIGHTING FOR HAPPINESS

When you get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome duty after another, with no pleasure in it; when ill-health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that are really not worth worrying about, then your nervous system is becoming exhausted, and you are on the way to a general breakdown in health. In this condition your health and happiness is worth fighting for and good, rich, red blood is what your system needs. It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient either in quantity or quality. And remember that no medicine can be of any use to you that does not build up your weak, watery blood.

To build up the blood and strengthen the nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for more than a generation—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the actual mission of these pills to make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens the nerves and tones the entire system. They give you a new appetite, make sleep refreshing, put color in the lips and cheeks, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling that oppresses so many people. If you want to experience new health and happiness give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Saskatchewan

## Homestead Map

Valuable Publication Can Be Obtained From the Government

A new edition of the Saskatchewan homestead map, a most beautiful publication both from the standpoint of the settler and the businessman, has just been issued by the natural resources intelligence branch of the department of the interior. The primary object of the map is to afford reliable information to the prospective settler as to lands open for location.

The color scheme adopted in former editions of the map has been simplified in this, the 15th edition. The land has been divided into two main classes. The first of these represents that which has been already patented and the second shows that which was entered for but not yet been patented. In addition to these divisions the various colors indicate forest reserves, Dominion parks, timber belts, grazing leases, Dominion and offices, and coal areas. Uncolored and shown as surveyed are available for settlement. Another very important feature shown is the precise location of the railroads—those great arteries of trade—while other topographical features such as the position of lakes and rivers are also indicated.

Application to the superintendent of the natural resources intelligence branch of the department of the interior, Ottawa, will procure a copy free of charge.

## Tree Plantings in Alberta

John Glenbeck of Alberta, has planted many trees on his farm near Lethbridge. Five years ago he planted 1,000 trees, seedlings and cuttings. They were obtained from the government forestry station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and consisted of Manitoba maples, green ash, willow and cottonwood. The maples, ash and willows are from 6 to 8 feet high, while some of the cottonwood are 12 feet high. Two years ago he set out 1,300 more trees received from the same place and same sort of trees.

A year ago he set out some 1,500 more trees, among which were some tamaracs. All are doing well.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

## Bees at Experimental Farms

Bees are now kept at fourteen of the Dominion experimental farms, namely: the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and the following branch farms: Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Nappan, N.S.; Kentville, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.; Cap Rouge, Que.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Sask.; Lacombe, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Invermere, B.C.; and Sidney, B.C. At all these stations, where bees have not been kept sufficiently long to produce definite results, bee-keeping has been found to be profitable. At Lethbridge alfalfa has proved the principal source of surplus honey. At Brandon, Lacombe and Invermere, the sources have been mixed. At the remaining stations, alfalfa or white clover are the principal, but by no means the sole, sources.

## Proper Methods

## Of Butter Making

Why Creamery Butter Is Preferred to Dairy Butter

Few people trouble themselves about the reason that creamery butter is to be preferred to dairy butter, but by way of introduction to Bulletin No. 53 of the dairy and cold storage branch, Ottawa, Dairy Commissioner Rudlick furnishes an explanation. Incidentally he also points out that a good deal of damage is done to the trade by inferior dairy butter. The bulletin, for which Mr. George H. Barr, chief of the dairy division, is responsible, in concise terms describes the whole process of butter making, tells the utensils that should be used and how they should be used, gives the results of experiments with the separator as regards temperature and variations in speed, deals with the care of cream in cooling and preparing for churning, and in pasteurizing gives expert counsel as to waiting and working and points to the advisability of attractive packaging in parchment paper. He also points out the requirements of the law in branding or marking and supplies practical hints on care of the utensils. Finally, he tells in terse terms how to get the best results in farm dairy work. Both the bulletin and a blue print of the plan for a dairy that is given can be had free by application to the dairy commissioner or to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## How Shrapnel Works

A shrapnel which breaks properly during flight simply scatters shrapnel balls, not fragments and pieces of jagged shell such as fly from an exploding high-explosive shell. When a shrapnel, through failure of the time fuse to respond, does not explode until it comes in contact with the ground or some other firm object in its path, then, and only then, the steel shell is fractured and pieces scatter in all directions.

## Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Book or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Lead Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

## Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of Car G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

**Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers**

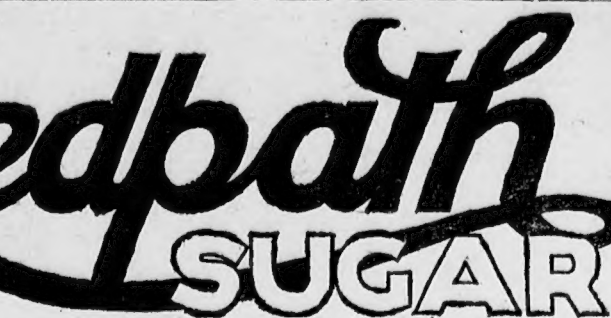
We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.

Hamilton, Canada.

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



was a favorite name among the long-forgotten food products of half a century ago, just as it is among the live ones of to-day. Only exceptional quality can explain such permanent popularity.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

## Amalgamation Of

## Irrigation Bodies

Project Is Advisable, Says President at Close of Convention at Maple Creek

In his closing remarks before the Western Canada Irrigation association convention, President Motherwell made reference to the apparent advisability of amalgamation of the international irrigation congress and the International Dry Farming congress. Dry farming and irrigation are simply different methods of providing moisture to the soil and the problems of the dry farmer and irrigator are allied and in many cases the same. Mr. Motherwell also intimated that so far as one member of the government could pledge his government, he would assure the Western Canada Irrigation association of continued support from the province of Saskatchewan, and if legislation was required in connection with building and allocation of cost of reservoirs for irrigated districts in the province, it would be taken up by the executive officers to promote necessary legislation just as soon as conditions required.

Resolutions adopted by the convention at its concluding session included a resolution calling on the government to accept sole responsibility for the settlement and future welfare of the empire's soldiers and sailors and pledged support of the association to that end. Another resolution requested the minister of the interior to investigate what steps are necessary and to inaugurate a definite policy towards reforestation of Cypress Hills forest reserve for the purpose of regulating stream flow in the territory affected.

The convention resolved to urge upon the Dominion government and the government of British Columbia the importance of making necessary appropriation and necessary steps to continue without interruption gauging streams of water supply. It also endorsed the general principles of resolutions passed at the recent water convention at Lethbridge.

A resolution directed the attention of the public health departments of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan to supervisors which will prevent pollution of waters in irrigation ditches.

Another resolution endorses the principle of inter-provincial co-operation between western provinces in consumption of home products, and pledges the association toward encouragement of such co-operation. An invitation from the Nelson board of trade to make that city the next convention centre was unanimously accepted.

The possibilities of fruit raising on the prairies were discussed before the convention by T. Mitchell of Coaldale. He paid tribute to the work of D. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, in developing a cherry suitable to prairie conditions, and also in plant selection.

Jas. Johnston, of Nelson, B.C., pointed out that in the early days it was said that fruit could not be grown at Nelson. In 1915 the gold medal from the San Francisco exposition was awarded to Nelson fruit. He counselled the prairie fruit growers not to be discouraged.

Prof. Dowell, of the department of agriculture in Edmonton, spoke on deep raising, and H. B. Hinfeld, director of the Montana agricultural station, had a very interesting discussion on sweet clover. In his closing remarks President Motherwell placed emphasis on the necessity of the earliest possible production from the farms of Western Canada during the coming year. He appealed, not from the point of view of necessity of prosperity in this country, but from the wider and more serious viewpoint of the responsibility which devolves on the Canadian farmers to maintain the world's food supply. He urged that fall plowing be commenced at the earliest possible moment and he continued as long as the weather permitted.

## Britain's Coming Air Fleet

No fewer than a hundred factories are engaged on some process or other connected with the construction and equipment of the flying machine. In Great Britain, according to a statement issued by Dr. Addison, output is increasing by leaps and bounds. If, for the purpose of comparison, you put the number of airplanes produced in May, 1916, at 100, then in May of this year the number rose to rather more than 300.

To meet the demand for labor, special schools have been started all over the country.

"Bliggins seems to pride himself on his bad disposition."

"It isn't the disposition he prides himself on. It's the fact that he's sufficiently influential to compel people to put up with it."—Washington Star.

## What England Is Doing

American Paper Inclined to Give Credit Where Credit Is Due

A correspondent inquires solicitously whether The Star thinks England is "doing her share." From the tone and temper of the letter it seems to have been written by a gentleman with a very red face who thumped the table between sentences.

It is a familiar question, put usually by someone who thinks George III is still King of England and that the chief ally of that country (which he usually refers to as Perfidious Albion) is the Money Devil. Usually, traced the statements that England is allowing her allies to bear the chief burden of the war. That, we are told with a wink, has always been the British policy. England lets her allies do the work and then takes the spoils for herself. Didn't she stand on the side lines until Europe had worn Napoleon down and then step in at Waterloo just in time to capture the prize?

Perhaps it is too much to expect that such superior knowledge would be impressed with the statements made by Premier Lloyd George in his Paris speech. He gave figures showing that England had enrolled 512 million soldiers and 1-2 million seamen in addition to the million men furnished by the British dependencies. He showed that England, despite her submarine losses, had turned over two millions tons of shipping to her allies and that the new building for next year would amount to four million tons. Back of the battle line, he said, England had five million workers turning out the material of war.

If these figures convey no impression of British activity those of Mr. Bonar Law, the chancellor, may make them more concrete. He stated in parliament in moving the new credit (the nineteenth of the war, bringing the total up to 25 billion dollars) that England's war expenditure was now close to 34 million dollars a day. Former chancellor McKenna pointed out in the debate that this is four times England's daily income. Nor is England looking out for herself alone in providing these huge budgets. She has advanced more than five billion dollars to her allies.

It will be some little time yet before we in the United States will have done enough to warrant our beginning to inquire as to what England and France are doing.—Kansas City Star.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

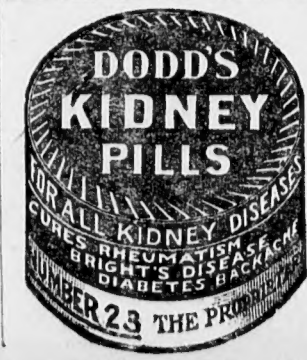
## Britons Must Be Adaptable

Sir Thomas Lipton, the well-known sportsman and successful merchant, discoursed the other day upon the conditions of success required to make Great Britain a greater commercial power than she is at present. He used illustrations from his own travels.

"In India," he said, "the hens lay little eggs, which in a British egg cup sink so low as to be hard to handle. Often I had noted this and wondered why English manufacturers had not made little egg cups for use in India. One day in Benares I saw a small mouthed egg cup which held the egg well up, conveniently. Enterprise at last, I thought. I was right. But it was German enterprise. That's a tiny illustration of the sort of changes which an adaptable people can find in all parts of the world. Trade? There are uncounted quantities waiting everywhere in the British empire to be picked up."

Jones—Great work, old top! You stopped the car instantly when you saw the child.

Chaufeur—What child? I saw a blond woman waving to me from a window—was that all she meant?





# 33,740 POUNDS

That is the actual weight

## The First Car of Elegant B. C. Fruit Arriving Monday morning, Sept. 17th

Comprising:

Freestone Peaches, Clingstone Peaches, Italian Prunes, Fancy Plums, all varieties

Transcendent and Hyslop Grabs.

Bartlett Pears, No. 1 Apples, Green Tomatoes, Pickling Onions

All packed by Sterling & Pitcairn, the celebrated B. C. firm, who only allow their name on cartons containing No. 1 goods. Our prices as usual will be our big drawing card on this stuff. All we can remark at this time is that no such prices will be obtained on fresh fruit again this year. We are busy booking orders. Jos. Carruthers, the successful farmer of Blind Creek, took the record last year in number of cases bought from us at one time. He leads so far this year also. His order of 38 cases is to be shipped to Carseland Tuesday morning, all for his own home use. Jos expects to pass the century mark. Our Car of Nova Scotia apples in barrels will arrive about Oct. 1. Eat fruit—nature's own unadulterated products.

Our Men's Outfitting Department is where things move quickly these September days.

**Celebrated Williams Shoes** for every kind of hard work have been our standby for several seasons, in the running race with Amherst, Nova Scotia Shoes. Big selection at popular prices \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, \$6 and \$6.50 per pair. Each pair guaranteed to give satisfactory results. BOYS and YOUTHS in same lines.

**Underwear and Shirts.** The kind that satisfy. Standfield's Underwear and G. W. G. Shirts. Men know these can't be beat.

**Fall Gloves.** Clark's Famous make. Unusual values, 75c., \$1. \$1.25. \$1.50, \$1.75 and up.

**Men's and Boys' Sweaters.** All new up-to-date stuff. Values that talk, \$2.75, \$3. \$3.50 and up.

Follow the crowd to Ramsay's that is where you meet them.

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen—"The Busy Stores"—Cluny

### ST. HILDA'S LADIES COLLEGE

CALGARY.

Alberta's Oldest Established Residential and Day School for girls

Every educational facility provided. Students prepared for the University and for examinations of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England.

Art, Voice Culture, Domestic Science, Physical Culture, Dramatic Art, Etc.

The school aims at the moral as well as the intellectual development of its students with a view to a high standard of efficiency. A thoroughly qualified staff.

School reopens Tuesday, September 11th, 1917.

For prospectus, apply  
MISS. L. SHIBLEY, B. A., Principal  
830 12th Ave. W. Calgary

### NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning  
J. H. GOODERHAM  
Indian Agent

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Young man to assist in grocery department. Apply to Matthews & Kidney.

WANTED—Young lady capable of taking full charge of books, one having experience in stenography preferred. Apply Matthews and Kidney

LOST—Wrist watch, Monday night somewhere along 3rd Ave. near Palace Hotel. For reward return to Miss Dora Brosseau, 24th

LOST—4 bay geldings, 1 branded AO right hip, 1 no brand, 1 sweetened on left shoulder and branded left thigh

1 branded JV \$20 reward for recovery. Nelson Bros. Standard Alta.

ESTRAY—Filly, 8 years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, branded BA on right thigh. \$10.00 reward for recovery. Apply to Fred Beggs, Majorville.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 3 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot, branded on right shoulder  
C. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and 1 1/2 east of Standard. 23th

### Standard Livery Stable

Having purchased the livery business from August Jensen, I wish to announce that it will be my aim to give the people of the Standard district the best service possible. Prompt service. Strict attention to your every want.

Sam Brown  
Standard, - Alta.

### Raw Land For Sale

"We own and offer for sale a fraction containing 102 acres of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26, T. 23 R. 23 at \$17.00 per acre and the full S. E. 1/4-27-23-23 at \$14.00 per acre. Part cash, balance at 6%. Write or call for full particulars.

Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.  
19 Royal Bank Chambers,  
Calgary, Alta.

For results advertise in the CALL

### Unreserved Auction Sale

At Section 8, Township 8, 25, 2, 2 miles South of Nightingale, and 8 miles Northeast of Strathmore

Wed., September 26th

Instructed by H. B. PETER I will sell the undermentioned:

Horses,  
Cattle,  
Farm Implements,  
Household Goods,  
Alfalfa Hay,  
Turkeys, Chickens, Geese  
&c., &c.

Terms cash. No Reserve Luncheon provided

A. LAYZELL

Auctioneer  
Calgary. Phone M2260

### LOCAL AND GENERAL

T. H. Beach left last week for Saskatoon, to be absent about two weeks.

Master R. L. Ramsay left on Monday to resume his studies in Western Canada College. Masters Lewis and Teddy Barisch also left Sunday for same college.

Alderman and Mrs. Hogg returned last week from spending a week at their farm on Red Deer river. The prosperity of the ranchers in that vicinity has given him "the fever".

At the Crossfield stockyards on Saturday, Sept. 22, a fine bunch of horses are to be sold at auction, the property of James Hall Brown, Captain A.V.C., who is at present with His Majesty's forces in France and who enlisted from Gleichen.

The Musical Eckharts Tuesday night were greeted by the largest crowd that has been in the Opera House for a long time and gave entire satisfaction. The dance that followed was also well-attended and the collection in aid of the Belgium Relief fund netted \$45.25.

Mr. and Mrs. F.H. Kimmel have sold their farm, nine miles northwest of Gleichen, and will take a well-earned rest. They have decided to auction off all their belongings on Monday next, Sept. 17th. For information see page 5 of this issue.

A. G. Edwards has disposed of his farm at Cluny and announces that on October 8th he has instructed T. H. Beach to sell by auction all of his horses, cattle, farm machinery and household goods. This may be the biggest sale of the season as Mr. Edwards is operating on an extensive scale.

J. A. Ramsay and A. R. Yates are cussing everybody. Both turned out a few mornings ago and found the usual bunch of cows which have pastured on our town all summer, having an elegant time in the gardens, through gates having been unlatched by accident. After tending gardens all summer and getting corn and vegetables in elegant shape it is enough to make a man's blood boil to have them destroyed in a few hours by a bunch of cows, owners of which have defied the town bylaws all summer by turning them out.

Tomorrow night—Friday—there will be shown in the Gleichen Opera House eight reels of Regal Films, presenting Hall Cain's realistic romance "The Deserter", starring Derwent Hall Caine as Dan. This story has been read by hundreds of thousands of people in the United States and Canada. It has always been rated as a "first seller". The author and story are known, tried, established in public knowledge and approval. This film is booked to play the biggest and best theatres throughout Canada, running for one entire week.

A letter received by R. J. Gobel from Fred Vigar states that by the time it arrived here he expected that he would be leaving England with his parents for Vancouver and they would likely stop off at Gleichen. His father left here in July to join the British Navy, in which he served before coming to Gleichen some twenty-five years ago. It seems in that time things have changed and he could not be accepted for any but mental service which he felt unable to undertake. When he left here, like hundreds of others, he said he would never return. Truly, the West has its charms. Fred was born here and boy like is perhaps home-sick for the prairie and says that England is a pretty place but no place for a civilized person to live in.

—One of the noblest works of Creation is the man who always pays the printer; he is sure of a bunk in Paradise, with thornless roses for a pillow by night, and nothing but gold to look at by day.

### W. L. BROWN Carseland General Merchant

New shipment of fall wear has arrived and will be sold at reduced prices.

### SUGAR

For September 8th and 15 will be sold at \$10.50 with \$25.00 orders.

### A Return Ticket

To Calgary will be given with every \$40 order.

Highest market prices paid for butter and eggs

W. BROWN, - Carseland

### Cement

### Lime

A granary built of green wet lumber is not a granary. Grain is too valuable this year to let it go to waste. NEVER before have we had on hand such a fine DRY stock of ship-lap and drop siding.

### Wood-fibre

### Posts

### The Crown Lumber Co.

C. B. Hyndman

AGENT,

GLEICHEN, - Phone 11 and 36

### A. G. EDWARDS, CLUNY, - ALBERTA

## AUCTION SALE

Having sold my farm I will offer at Unreserved Auction Sale my entire chattles comprising:

HORSES,  
CATTLE,  
Farm Machinery,  
HOUSEHOLD  
EFFECTS, ETC.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1917

Call at my farm at Cluny and inspect the Stock and Goods.

T. H. BEACH, - Auctioneer

How to keep automobile drivers from recklessly attempting to cross the track ahead of oncoming trains is one of the problems just now in the process of solving by operating officials of all railways.

During the past six months there have been several deaths in the west due directly to the fact that an automobile driver miscalculated the distance of a railway train from the crossing and also miscalculated the speed at which the train was running. There seems to be no law to stop this recklessness, and drivers do not seem to realize that it is fatal to try conclusions with a railway engine.

The number of accidents at country road crossings is growing, as well as those within the corporate limits of towns and villages, and how to stop it is something the railway officials have not yet been able to answer. An engineer sees a motor car approaching a crossing at a speed that he knows will make a collision if continued by motor car. The railway engineer cannot stop. Absolute recklessness is all this can be called. Even if careless drivers put no value on their own lives, they might think of and become responsible for the lives of those riding with them.

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.



### A Big Help

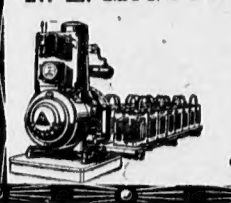
Operate the small machines about the farm by electricity.

### DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR EVERY FARM

will supply ample power at an exceedingly low cost. Run the grindstone, churn, separator, washing machine for practically nothing. Also supplies the entire farm with brilliant electric light. A child can run it and it pays for itself in a short time. Let us demonstrate it on your farm.

N. L. MCGOUN



Dealer, 307 8th Avenue West  
CALGARY, - ALTA.

WANTED—2 or 3 housekeeping rooms, or room and board or small furnished house. Careful tenant. Apply Call office.

The CALL's circulation is the greatest in Alberta.